

FORD CONTEST WILL BE HEARD IN OPEN

Senators Wrangle Over Right of Present Senate to Conduct Hearing.

LAWYERS URGE HASTE

Automobile Maker's Council Says Newberry Aids Spent \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In taking up Henry Ford's petition contesting the election of Truman H. Newberry to the Senate from Michigan, the Senate Elections Committee decided today to hear all evidence in open session.

A sharp conflict developed over the right of the committee to decide a contest for a seat in the next Senate. Chairman Pomeroy said when his resolution for an investigation of the Michigan election was voted down recently that Mr. Ford's petition for a recount had not been filed and that a new election was presented with the formal contest.

Senator Kellogg (Minnesota), Republican, in denying that a new issue had developed, insisted the contest should be decided by the next Congress. The chairman said, however, the question would have to be settled later and discussions with counsel proceeded.

Henry E. Bodman of Detroit, counsel for Newberry, in announcing that the latter desired to cooperate fully with the committee in the investigation, declared the bill introduced in the Michigan Legislature to have the Michigan Supreme Court take charge of the ballots would protect all interests.

Wants Senate to Act.

Senator Pomeroy and other Democrats contended that the Senate itself, through the Privileges and Elections committee, should act.

On behalf of Senator Townsend of Michigan, Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, Republican, read telegrams from Republican organization officers in Michigan and State Legislature officials, stating that the bill introduced there to preserve the ballots was assured of prompt passage.

Bodman said Mr. Newberry did not vote and "took no part in the election, but that he would not oppose injunction proceedings by Mr. Ford to prevent destruction of the ballots.

Alfred Lucking, Mr. Ford's counsel, in contending that the Michigan Legislature should act, asked for an immediate investigation and recount by the committee.

"We do not contest the right," said Mr. Lucking, "that this Senate can determine the rights of Mr. Ford, but the present Senate should proceed with an immediate investigation and recount."

Mr. Lucking declared that the acknowledged expenditures of \$174,000 in Mr. Newberry's campaign were "only a fraction" and charged that they actually reached about \$500,000.

Ballots at Marquette and Saginaw already had been destroyed or removed, he said, and correspondence of the Newberry campaign managers had been burned.

Says Delay Is Dangerous.

"It follows that every day's delay is dangerous," said Mr. Lucking. "If the Senate postpones an investigation for six months or a year the time will be utilized to destroy and suppress the evidence and put the witnesses beyond reach."

Senator Ashurst (Arizona) proposed that the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate be ordered to Michigan to take charge of the ballots, and the committee recessed to consider the question, but reached no decision. Further consideration of the case was deferred until tomorrow.

To present the case concretely before the committee Senator Pomeroy's resolution proposing an immediate investigation was formally introduced in the Senate late today. It provides for possession by the Senate committee, through the sergeant-at-arms, of all ballots and other evidence and would give the committee power to summon witnesses to take all necessary steps to prosecute an inquiry.

May Legalize Sunday Films.

THOMPSON, Jan. 17.—The Legislature when it reconvenes Monday will consider a bill to legalize Sunday motion picture shows. The New Jersey "blue laws" prohibit such exhibitions, although the prohibition is disregarded in some cities.

SENATE WILL PASS RELIEF BILL TO-DAY

Need of Food to End Bolshevism Is Shown.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—The House bill appropriating \$100,000,000 desired by President Wilson to relieve starvation in Europe and check Bolshevism was reported to the Senate today by Democratic Leader Martin (Va.) with the endorsement of the Appropriations Committee. Senator Martin announced that he would call up the measure tomorrow and leaders of both parties predicted its prompt passage.

Senator Kenyon (Iowa), Republican, reserved the right to file a minority committee report opposing the bill, in which he would call up the measure tomorrow and leaders of both parties predicted its prompt passage.

Further committee hearings on the measure were made public today and disclosed that Chairman Martin received a cable from the American peace delegation stating that \$100,000,000 would be necessary to feed starving European peoples. Senator Martin said the cable did not promise that the Allies would contribute to the famine fund, and the committee therefore adopted a resolution directing Senator Martin to cable President Wilson and urge "a firm arrangement for allied assistance."

The hearing also contained the first public statement of Senator Hollis (N. H.), Democrat, since he returned from a tour of several months through Europe, supporting the famine legislation. Senator Hollis said there was tremendous destruction in central Europe and that prominent men of Switzerland, Italy, Russia and Czechoslovakia all were "much afraid of Bolshevism."

"Bolshevism," said Senator Hollis, "is a very real terror to all good citizens of western Europe. It is everywhere among the people. It is everywhere among the troops. The troops in Paris have had so constantly shifted because the people were full of fear that they are running."

Senator Hollis also said the war was not necessarily over because the armistice had been signed. "I still feel there is very great danger that the war is not over," he said. "There is even danger of friction among the Allies. There is friction now between Italy and the Jugoslavs."

Better Men Coming From War, Says Root

Hamilton Alumni Sing Army Songs at Annual Dinner.

ELIHU Root, a graduate of Hamilton College fifty years ago, was the principal speaker last night at the annual dinner of the Hamilton College Alumni Association at the Savoy Hotel. In his address Mr. Root compared the spirit which prevails in the United States today with that in Germany.

"I think that one of the principal things this war has shown is that a life of liberty and the independent individual character generated by such a life makes better and stronger men and better fighters than all the servile discipline and the Germanisms put into the German," he said.

County Judge Norman A. Dike of Brooklyn, another speaker, although not a Hamilton man, demanded the punishment of those who brought on the war. He pointed out that so far the Allies had done nothing to the Kaiser, the Crown Prince, Gen. von Ludendorff or Enver Pasha.

Other speakers at the dinner were the Rev. Edward J. Humiston, Justice Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals, Henry B. Fitch, president of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, and Dr. Frederick C. Terry, the present president of Hamilton College.

Warren R. Lee, president of the Alumni Association, presided. College songs and marching songs of the American troops were sung by the diners, a number of which were in uniform, and stereoscopic pictures of college scenes were thrown on the screen amid the applause, comments and reminiscences of the alumni.

Ex-Reporter Found Dead.

The body of De Forrest White, 31, formerly a New York newspaper reporter, was found in a room he had occupied since January 12 in the Hotel Clermont, 129 West Forty-fourth street, yesterday. The body lay composed as if for death and beside the bed was a glass which had contained carbolic acid, according to the police. Among his effects were found an honorable discharge from an artillery unit at Niagara, N. Y., dated September 18, 1917, and a guest card of the New York Press Club.

N. Y. DRYS PLANNING A 'VICTORY DINNER'

Wets Seem Sure of Defeat in Opposing Ratification of Amendment.

G. O. P. CAUCUS IS CALLED

Gov. Smith Silent on Liquor Situation—Legislative Hearing Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

ALBANY, Jan. 17.—While the dry element, headed by Mrs. Ella A. Hoole, president of the State W. C. T. U., is busy planning a "victory dinner" in Albany for next Tuesday night to celebrate the successful ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment, the wets are busy planning a "victory dinner" in Albany for next Tuesday night to celebrate the successful ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment.

The wets have not had time enough to recover their breath from the shock of seeing so many States ratify the amendment in such short order so their thoughts on obtaining the passage of a law giving a definition of "intoxicating liquors" that would leave out light wines and beer have not crystallized. There will be a big showing of counsel and representatives of the liquor interests at the hearing on the ratification resolution next Tuesday afternoon in the Assembly Chamber.

The "victory dinner" of the W. C. T. U. will be a big affair, attended by the sixty county presidents of that organization from all parts of New York State, and the hearing on the ratification resolution will have a business meeting in Albany next week. The guest of honor at the dinner will be the Republican Assemblywoman, Mrs. Ida B. Semmler of Suffolk, who is a strong advocate of ratification.

Gov. Smith was asked about the liquor situation today but he had no comments to make.

It was asserted today that twenty-one of the Republican Senators have signed a call for a Republican conference on the ratification resolution, and that seven if not all of the eight other Republican Senators will attend, and they will form the executive committee of the association. The executive committee will have a business meeting in Albany next week. The guest of honor at the dinner will be the Republican Assemblywoman, Mrs. Ida B. Semmler of Suffolk, who is a strong advocate of ratification.

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WAR IS STARTED ON PRICE FIXING

Continued from First Page.

the men on the Produce Exchange that it is the patriotic duty of all to work hard and earnestly to bring about a level of prices in order that the Government may be established in business and that the great body of consumers may be rendered more content and happy.

See Bread Line Looming.

Some of the more pessimistic predict that unless prices are brought down by the removal of Government restrictions there is grave danger of the establishment of bread lines within a few months. Conditions now are almost intolerable, they declare, and something must be done soon to remedy them.

The Chicago Board of Trade men took action to stir up the Attorney-General because January 23 is set for the date on which a new price is to be established for the month of February.

This is the petition they are circulating, a copy of which was received yesterday by W. J. Brainard of the W. J. Brainard Commission Company:

"We respectfully call to your attention the fact that for some months past the price of wheat and consequently the price of bread products have been arbitrarily fixed by the so-called hog price fixing committee during the period of hostilities and the result is a corresponding reduction in that important item of bread so necessary to the average hard put consumer in these times of war."

However, the Government has guaranteed a price of \$2.25 a bushel to the farmer during 1918, and the consumer is forced to pay the price of the market. The Government is consuming population gets wheat and flour at exactly what wheat and flour are worth in the open market, with surplus and demand working in the good old way.

At the beginning of the war wheat sold on the Chicago market at 76 1/2 cents a bushel. The Government's fixed price today is \$2.25 a bushel. The 1918 crop amounted to \$17,100,000 bushels, as compared with a crop of \$16,000,000 bushels in 1917.

On January 15, 1919, the visible supply of wheat in the United States was 138,396,000 bushels, while in Canada it was 54,776,000, or a total of 193,172,000 bushels. On the same date the visible supply of wheat in the United States was 138,396,000 bushels, while in Canada it was 54,776,000, or a total of 193,172,000 bushels.

There are 7,000,000 extra acres being put to wheat this year because the farmers are out to sell wheat at a fixed price of \$2.25 a bushel while the selling is good.

It is understood that Government agencies are trying to prevent an enormous increase of acreage of spring wheat by influencing the raising of the price of corn. The theory is that if the farmer can get a good price for corn he will

Huge Loss to Government.

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Greatest Hog Crop in History.

It was explained here yesterday that the cause for the price fixing of hogs is a gentlemen's agreement between the representatives of the packers and the meat division of the Food Administration, whereby the packers would pay a minimum price of 17 1/2 cents a pound for hogs. And today there are more hogs in the United States than ever before in the history of the country. The estimates run from 80,000,000 to 90,000,000, whereas a fair normal crop is said to be in the neighborhood of 60,000,000.

Since the war started pork has sold as low as \$14.45 and as high as \$18.75, the normal price for this commodity being about \$15.50. The market for pork closed last night at \$16.25.

There were 59,864,765 pounds of frozen pork reported in storage January 1, 1919, as compared with 30,192,103 pounds January 1, 1918, an increase of 29,672,662 pounds. Counting 2,320,301 pounds not reported, the increase January 1, 1919, over the stocks of pork on January 1, 1918, amounted to \$1,882,983 pounds, or an increase of 160 per cent.

Dry salt pork stocks, January 1, 1919, over the amount on hand January 1, 1918, showed an increase of 119,792,783 pounds, or a 50 per cent. increase.

Lard Stocks Greater Than Ever.

The amount of lard reported January 1, 1919, was 100,755,449, as against \$187,518 pounds January 1, 1918, an increase of 48,851,634 pounds. But there were 3,209,894 pounds not reported, which makes the total increase \$2,091,128 pounds, an increase of over 100 per cent.

A recent cable from Liverpool says that at a recent meeting of the committee of importers held at the Ministry

of Food to consider the best methods of transferring the hog and lard trade to pre-war channels the Ministry estimated there was sufficient meat and lard on hand to provide for consumption for fifteen weeks. The Ministry declared it didn't intend to make future purchases and said no private shipment would be allowed until the stock materially was reduced.

With such immense stocks of pork and pork products on hand in this country, with a falling off in exports, and bacon retailing at 40 cents a pound, the level of prices in order that the Government may be established in business and that the great body of consumers may be rendered more content and happy.

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